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PARIS TALKS HAVE COMPLICATED BIG FOUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS

EVERY OUTLET FOR COMPROMISE SEEMS TO BE BLOCKED

SPANISH ISSUE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.—THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGAN THEIR THIRD CONFERENCE IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL TO-DAY IN AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE BEEN SHARPENED RATHER THAN EASED BY THE RECENT PARIS CONFERENCE.

To-day's meeting, intended to begin the final phase in the drafting of the five peace treaties, finds the Big Four placed squarely before a series of problems in which every normal outlet for diplomatic compromise is apparently blocked in advance by the policy statements made in Paris.

The Paris Conference merely demonstrated the Western and Eastern ideas for post-war Europe were based on clearly defined and fundamental different policies. The Conference further complicated the chances of compromise by forcing the Great Powers to state their views with rigidity, which makes any withdrawal from the positions adopted publicly at the Paris Conference extremely difficult.

The dilemma, which has now emerged, is that several major questions remain unsolved and nobody seems to know how to solve them in a way acceptable to the Big Four.

The main problems now are:—1. The statute for the free territory of Trieste; 2. free navigation on the Danube; 3. the principle of free trade in the Balkans; 4. reparations clauses; and 5. Greek frontiers.

Finally, one must emphasize that the Soviet Union arrived at the conference apparently ready to accept only those recommendations of the Paris Conference which she herself voted.

Meanwhile, Mr. James Byrnes had a long meeting to-day with Mr. Ernest Bevin at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this being their first consultation in New York.

Mr. Byrnes also saw Couve de Murville, French representative. The Secretary of State was endeavouring to meet Mr. V. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, before the formal opening of the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The Spanish Question. At Lake Success the Polish delegate to the United Nations Security Council.

JEW TERRORISTS ADMIT ROME EMBASSY BOMBING

Rome, Nov. 4 (UP).—A communiqué bearing the name and insignia of the militant Jewish nationalist organization Irgun Zvai Leumi said to-day that its "soldiers carried out the bombing of the British Embassy on October 31."

The communiqué, which came to the United Press office by messenger, said: "On the sixth day of the month of Cheshvan 5707 (Hebrew calendar October 31) troops of Irgun Zvai Leumi attacked the offices of the British Embassy in Rome, which is one of the centres of anti-Jewish intrigues and the principal executor of operations to strangle the repatriation of Jews."

In a separate letter to Premier Alcide de Gasperi, which came in the envelope with the communiqué, Irgun Zvai Leumi apologized for bombing the Italian Government and explained to the Italian people why they felt forced to take this action.

The communiqué to the press from the "supreme command of Irgun Zvai Leumi" after taking responsibility for the bombing, continued:

Little Prospect Of Football Strike In Britain

London, Nov. 4.—Though no agreement was reached on the maximum wage question at today's four-hour meeting between the Football League representatives and the Players' Union, it is understood that the latter's representatives were well satisfied with the negotiations.

Jimmy Guthrie said afterwards: "Everything went all right," while R. Stuart said: "We think we will get what we want from January 1, but what has been decided has to go before the League clubs for ratification."

A statement issued after the meeting set out the Players' claims and the League's views on the claims, which, according to League representatives, was sympathetic to the institution of a minimum wage and to the dating of agreements from August to August.

The League is prepared to discuss the implications of granting free transfers to players not offered a living wage and on the transfer list receiving some payment for periods when unsigned.

The Union Committee asked for a meeting of the League clubs before the end of January, 1947, to consider the questions so that decisions should be made as from January 1, but the League expressed the opinion that a meeting be called before the end of February, but agreed to recommend any decisions then be operative from January 1.

The effect of the meeting and its decisions is that there will be no football strike, for all points at issue were hammered out in a friendly atmosphere.

This meeting had been sponsored in the interests of industrial peace by the Minister of Labour and both parties approached it in a conciliatory spirit.

Mr. F. Howarth, League Secretary, said it was a most harmonious meeting conducted in a friendly spirit.

While Mr. James Byrnes, the Players' Union secretary, said the greatest progress had been made and the Union representatives feel it had been well worth while.

"An agreement was reached on all but four main points, including maximum wage. They are now recommending a £12 minimum, but it will go before the clubs. One big point was getting them to recommend £7 winter and £5 summer minimum for players over 20 years," he said.

—Reuter.

To London—A Little Sun

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—Following two weeks of chilly, overcast weather the sun shone to-day in London while beach resorts reaped an unseasonal boom.

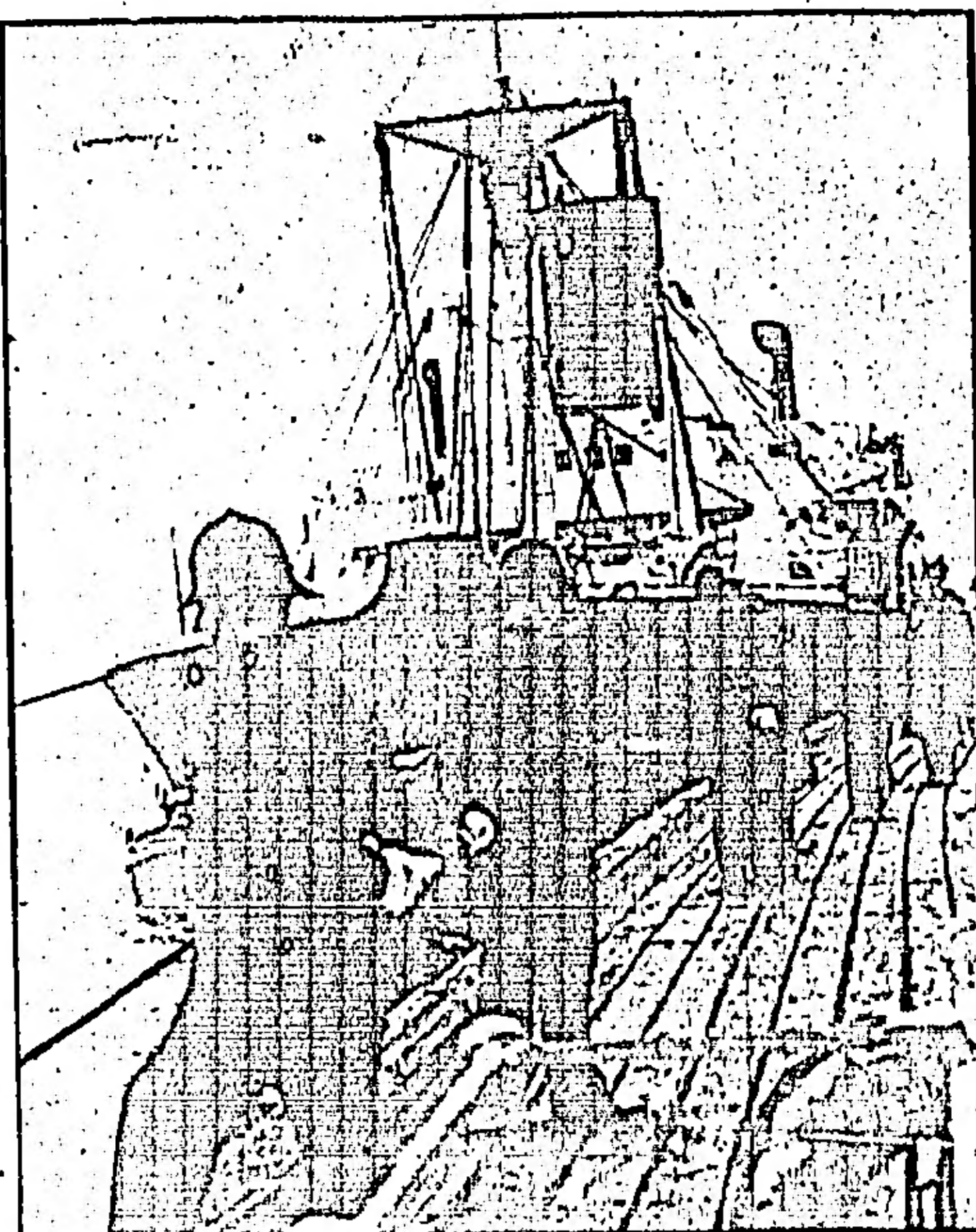
Brighton reported a temperature of 70 degrees with sun bathing on the beach but no swimmers excepting for children playing along the water's edge.

VICTORIOUS SCHEDULE

It was announced by Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co this morning that the aircraft-carrier "Victorious" left Plymouth to-day for Hongkong.

The "Victorious" will call at Gibraltar on November 6; Malta, November 11; Port Said, November 13; Suez, November 16; Aden, November 19; Colombo, November 23; Singapore, December 1; and will arrive in Hongkong on December 5.

PRINCESA DOCKS: 15 IN IRONS



The Princesa, at Avonmouth after she had docked on October 18 with 15 men in irons. Police were on duty on the docks until the men were removed.

VESSEL OBSOLETE SAYS COUNSEL

The defence attorney for the seven West African negroes accused of disobeying commands aboard the refrigerated freighter ss Princesa between Buenos Aires and England said in the Magistrate's Court at Bristol yesterday that the crew's complaints were legitimate because the vessel was obsolete.

The hearing against the negroes began on Saturday. They had been arrested after the ship's captain summoned assistance from British naval units while on the high seas to forestall a threatened uprising.

Mr. H. S. Cox, attorney for the accused, said the condition of the ss Princesa was so bad that the Captain had thought of communicating with the owners to ask tugs to be sent to bring him home.

"These men were working under appalling conditions and there was nothing done by the officers about it," said Mr. Cox. He said the Princesa operated on three boilers from St. Vincent.

The men complained they were ill-fed and forced to work in boiler rooms without proper precautions for their safety.

Britain Denies Rumanian Charge Of Interference

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman to-day sharply rejected the Rumanian declaration that Britain sought to interfere in Rumania's domestic affairs and charged that the current Rumanian political campaign was characterized by the persecution of Opposition parties.

The spokesman acknowledged receipt of the note from Bucharest in which the Communist-dominated Government insisted that Britain had no right to "interfere" in domestic Rumanian politics and that any representations concerning the election campaign were invalid unless signed by all the three Big Powers.

"The Rumanian Government gave certain assurances to His Majesty's Government concerning the conduct of free elections and freedom of speech," British recognition of the Rumanian Government was given in virtue of these assurances. In our view those assurances have not been carried out," he said.

The spokesman likened the Rumanian campaign with that recently completed in Bulgaria which was the subject of British denunciations last week. In particular, he said, reports indicated the Government sought to prevent Opposition parties from conducting political meetings.

Soviet Plan For Jap Reparations Rejected By U.S.

Washington, Nov. 4 (UP).—The United States Government has rejected a Russian move to eliminate from the Japanese reparations settlement millions of dollars in industrial facilities seized by the Soviets in Manchuria.

The breakdown of the suggested compromise on reparations once more has deadlocked efforts of the Far Eastern Commission to reach an agreement on calling a Japanese reparations conference.

Officials said the Commission has postponed further consideration, for at least 10 days, in an effort to bridge the gap between Russia and the United States by direct negotiations between the governments concerned in the reparations settlement.

It was learned the Russians offered to proceed with a reparations conference if other nations dropped for good the question of what the Soviet forces took out of Manchuria. The United States refused and insisted that what the Russian Army took out of Manchuria should be deducted from the reparations eventually to be paid the Soviet Union by Japan.

Russia contended it was legitimate war spoils and should not be deducted.

Ultimatum To Manila Strikers

Manila, Nov. 4 (UP).—Mayor Valeriano Fugoso to-day gave an ultimatum to 3,500 striking city employees that they must return to work within 24 hours or will be considered as dismissed.

The workers walked out yesterday after failure to get restoration in the recent reduction in bonuses.

The mayor proclaimed the strike illegal.

RAILWAY TRAGEDY

London, Nov. 4 (UP).—The London commuter train derailed to a stop to-day between West Norwood and Streatham Hill, in South London.

An unidentified body of a woman was jammed between the conductor rail and the running rail.

A station foreman, W. J. Ingram, rushed to investigate. He saw the body, collapsed and died a short time later, at a nearby hospital.

Hamburg, Nov. 4.—The Berlin police are investigating the disappearance of Fritz Hartmann, head of the Berlin de-Nazification Commission, Hartmann and his wife have been missing for one week.—Reuter.

Private Trading In Rubber Restored By British Government

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Government has decided to restore private trading in rubber and permit the re-establishment of London rubber market, it was announced in the House of Commons to-day by the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Professor Marquand.

The market will be free to resume its normal activities on November 18. This will enable private traders to import rubber as from January 1, at which date the Board of Trade will cease to purchase rubber.

The text of the Minister's statement reads: "The Government have given careful consideration to the future purchasing arrangements for rubber in accordance with the statement of the Lord President on March 28, in the course of a debate on the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Market, that the case of each primary product would be examined on its merits."

"The main world market for rubber was, before the war, in London. The rubber in which it dealt was largely from sterling sources, but the greater part of its transactions related to rubber for consumption elsewhere than in this country. At the same time the sales in this country were distributed over many different industries."

"After considering all the circumstances the Government have decided to restore private trade in rubber and to permit the re-establishment of the London rubber market."

"These decisions follow on the rapid improvement in natural rubber supplies during the past few months. Supplies in the Far East have exceeded all expectations and in particular it is encouraging the Malayan rubber industry has grown rapidly despite several years of Japanese occupation. Consequently, the period of continuing shortage of natural rubber has not been as prolonged as was generally expected and at their meeting in Washington in October the Combined Rubber Committee agreed that international allocation should cease as from the end of this year. There have been discussions between appropriate departments and the Rubber-Trade Association of London so as to allow effective functioning of the market under conditions of exchange control and so as to limit as far as possible unreliable speculative financial transactions under cover of the market."

"When it was suggested that this scheme might serve as a pattern in due course for other commodities, Professor Marquand replied: 'We shall watch the development of the scheme, with great interest and hope that forecast will be correct.'"

When he was asked if, in view of the sharp fall in prices of raw cotton, he would immediately remove all controls from manufacturing cotton goods and allow the law of supply and demand to operate both in cash and in futures dealings, the Minister replied briefly, "No."

Professor Marquand told the House that talks for an expansion of trade between the Soviet Union and Britain have opened.—Reuter.

People Honouring Italian War Dead Attacked

Trieste, Nov. 4 (UP).—A train returning from Italian memorial day ceremonies at the Redi Puglia National Memorial, which commemorates World War I dead, was the target to-day of nine rifle shots and two hand-grenades.

Five persons were injured—two seriously—as the result of the attack which was attributed to pro-Slovene elements.

The civil authorities have made no announcement of any arrests.

The memorial is situated on the highway between Trieste and Udine 20 miles north of here. It consists of a bare rocky hill on the top of which is a stone altar reached by road and a long white stone staircase up the slope of the hill.

All day to-day there have been small sporadic pro-Italian demonstrations throughout Trieste. The demonstrators sang patriotic songs and shouted "Long live Italy."

No one was injured on the train, but 20 Venezia Giulia civil policemen who were travelling in the train returned the attackers' fire, wounding five, one critically, according to Reuter. Seven persons have been arrested and are being held at Montebelluna.

Commons Statement On Communal Riots In India

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Under-Secretary for India, told the House of Commons to-day that the total number of persons killed and injured in communal riots between July 1 and October 30 in India was estimated at 5,018 and 13,320 respectively, exclusive of the casualties in the recent disturbances in Eastern Bengal.

He said the major part of both these figures was attributable to disturbances in Calcutta, including the very serious riots last August, the figures for which, he said, were admittedly only approximate.

No estimate was yet available for the riots in Eastern Bengal, but it was thought the number killed would be in three figures.

Since October 30 there had been further rioting in Bihar, where the total death toll since the riots began on the 25th, was estimated at 270.

Replying to Mr. Richard Butler, who asked for a full statement on the riots in Eastern Bengal, Mr. Henderson replied that he had received further reports from the Governor of Bengal the substance of which he said was as follows:

The general situation in Eastern Bengal is under control. In both Nonchal and Tippera districts, reports do not indicate that the hooligan bands are any longer operating. No serious incident has been reported on Noakhali mainland since October 10, nor in Tippera district since October 20. Sandwip was thought to be quiet, but with cases of arson, looting and murder. Some panic developed among the population and troops were sent to the island. The situation there has since improved. Some trouble developed in Mymensingh district, further

The area affected by the disturbances is approximately 100 square miles in Tippera district, and not more than 300 square miles in Noakhali district. Full information as to what occurred in this area is not yet available. The collection of accurate information has been hindered by the fact that thousands of persons have left their homes and others are as yet too nervous to come forward with information.

Two senior judicial officers of the Indian civil service have been deputed to visit the areas affected and to report on what has occurred.—Reuter.

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PRIMITIVE BEAUTIES IN A SECRET JUNGLE KINGDOM

Groovy white adventurers in a ruthless raid on the fabulous forest city of the lovely warrior maidens!

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IN TECHNICOLOR

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with CORNEL WILDE NINA FUCHS-GEORGE COULOURIS

CONFIDENTIAL AGENT

with KATINA PAXINO - PETER LORRE - VICTOR FRANZEN - GEO. COULOURIS

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

VENOMOUS IN HAT! RAPTURED IN LOVE!

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COBRA WOMAN

In Technicolor Universal Picture

Spectacular Cast of Thousands!

COMING SHORTLY **FIGHTING DEPUTY**

FRED SCOTT in

De-Nazification Progress Too Slow, Says Gen. Clay

Berlin, Nov. 4 (UP)—Lt-Gen Lucius D. Clay, U.S. deputy Military Governor, predicted today that Germany's future would not be settled until the Big Four Foreign Ministers return to Europe—probably in January—or another conference.

The deputy Military Governor said the November 23 meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York would do little more than establish a specific agenda for future discussions.

Gen. Clay "guessed" that they would appoint deputies to settle on a preliminary outline which they would discuss later.

He plans to leave Berlin on November 8 with Ambassador Robert Murphy for Washington. Secretary of State Byrnes had invited them to attend conferences to be held prior to the New York Big Four meeting.

Gen. Clay said he was taking "everything from office cabinets to the kitchen sink" to Washington so that he would be prepared to answer any and all questions on Germany.

Departing from the foreign policy theme, Gen. Clay issued a stern warning to the German local government over de-Nazification progress in the United States zone. He told a press conference that unless his de-Nazification orders were enforced more strongly he would take de-Nazification out of German hands.

Gen. Clay reiterated he had not been holding "secret" discussions with Russian Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky on a plan for unifying Germany under four-power supervision.

Asked specifically if such an arrangement could be worked out satisfactorily, he said he believed it could but said it would mean feeding Germany much longer.

Gen. Clay said he had had discussions with Marshal Sokolovsky on this subject but they were "informal" and without official United States governmental backing.

Concluding, he said that if asked he would reiterate Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's proposal that the European meeting of the Foreign Ministers be held in Berlin at least while the question of Germany was under discussion.

ANGLO-U.S. FOOD TALKS PLANNED

London, Nov. 4 (UP)—The Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent today reported that "high level" talks were to be initiated by Britain soon in Washington in an attempt to get the United States to agree to "the equitable international allocation of essential foods."

The report said the Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, was expected to make such an announcement in the House of Commons soon—possibly early in the new session.

"Britain is anxious to avoid a scramble for world supplies and seeks to protect not only her own rations but also those for other countries in whose welfare she takes an interest," the report said. "There is evidence that the American standard of living is rising. While this is not begrudged, it involves increased demand on available stocks."

Wartime "Marriage" Of Churchill & Stalin On The Rocks

THE uneasy wartime "marriage" of Mr Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, heir to Lenin's revolutionary mantle, is another punctured romance to-day.

It started with a shotgun wedding—Adolf Hitler wielding the gun—and came to the final parting last week when Stalin, in his interview with Hugh Baillie, called Mr Churchill the "incendiary of a new war."

Stalin's attack left the two men as far apart as ever they had been between 1918 and 1941. But Mr Churchill, in a new statement of his own the same afternoon, made it plain that his suspicions of Russian policy in no way affected his personal regard for the Marshal.

Mr Churchill was the reluctant savior when Hitler attacked Russia on June 22, 1941. Going to the microphone in London that night he offered every possible assistance to Russia because "any man who fights against Nazism will have our aid." He recalled his own "persistent hostility toward Communism," and added "I will unsparingly word that I have spoken about it."

In a thunderous denunciation of Hitler he stated "The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism."

As the war developed Mr Churchill dropped ideological differences and paid tribute in the House of Commons on September 3—the day President Roosevelt had just announced the Atlantic Charter—to the "magnificent resistance of the Russian Armies."

On November 8 in Sheffield he referred to "that great warrior Stalin at the head of his valiant Russians."

"Warrior Chief Stalin"

ON May 10 the next year he again spoke over the radio of "Warrior Chief Stalin" and on September 3, after his first trip to Moscow, he told the House of Commons that Russian resistance "is a proof of the strength that Stalin has given to Russia."

"He is a man of massive and outstanding personality... inexhaustible courage and will... above all he is a man with that living sense of humor, which is of high importance to all men and nations but particularly to great men and great nations," Mr Churchill said. "Stalin left on me the impression of a deep, cool wisdom and a complete absence of illusions of any kind."

On February 22, 1944, Mr Churchill paid tribute to "the good relations" between the two countries. After again going to Moscow, he told the House of Commons on October 27 that year of the "close, intimate and cordial relations" which had marked the talks.

On the Crimea Conference he said that February 27, 1945, "finds the Allies more closely united than ever before."

"The impression I brought back from Crimea... is that Marshal Stalin and the Soviet leaders want to live in honorable friendship with us."

The Western Democracies. I feel also that their word is their bond... I decline absolutely to embark on a discussion of Russian good faith."

Those speeches, of course, covered the period when British admiration for Russia knew no bounds, when the clamour for a second front in London was almost as loud in London as in Moscow, and the period of the final victorious assault on Germany.

Stalin throughout was considerably more reticent. He presumably remembered those attacks of the 1920's and 1930's and considered the "marriage" too good to last.

He did refer on July 3, 1941, to the "historic utterance of the British Prime Minister Mr Churchill" offering England's aid. But by November 8 he was pointing out that the absence of a second front was making Russia's job all the harder. A year later, on another revolutionary anniversary, he said the second front would come sooner or later, not only because we need it now above all but because it is no less needed by our allies than by us."

On November 6, 1943, he said "Relations among the Allies and the fighting partnership of their armies, far from weakening, have, contrary to the expectations of the enemy, become stronger and more consolidated."

Open Rift Comes

THE open rift came on March 5 this year when Mr Churchill, reiterating his "strong admiration and regard" for Stalin complained to his Fulton, Missouri, audience that "nobody knows that Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future or what will be the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies."

"From Stalin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic," he said, "an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

Ten days later Stalin struck the heavy keynote for the anti-Churchill campaign which has been waged ever since by the entire Soviet propaganda machine. In an interview with Pravda he called Mr Churchill's speech "a dangerous and hitting speech" and added "a point to be at war-mongers and Mr Churchill noted is that in this respect Mr Churchill and his friends bear remembrance."

Mr Churchill's demand of October 23 for information on alleged 200 war-strength divisions in Europe brought on the final rupture. Stalin said there were only 60 and that these were under strength. And he labelled Churchill as an "incendiary."

In his statement later the same day, Britain's wartime Premier, fused to be drawn into personalities, he repeated his "regard and respect" for Stalin. Then he said he hoped for Stalin's figure would prove to be correct and added "Nothing sweeps away suspicion like facts and I consider it my duty to continue to press for the facts."

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Five honour-tricks, when partner has opened the bidding, are certainly impressive. Nevertheless, the matter of "it" still must be considered. Observe today's deal.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
 ♠ A K 5 4
 ♥ A K 8 2
 ♦ A 6 3
 ♣ 5

WEST
 ♠ 7 6 2
 ♥ Q 10 5
 ♦ Q 9 8
 ♣ J 9 4

EAST
 ♠ Q J 10 8
 ♥ J 4 3
 ♦ J 7 2
 ♣ Q 10 3

SOUTH
 ♠ 8
 ♥ 9 7
 ♦ K 10 5 4
 ♣ A K 8 7 6 2

The bidding:
 North: 1♣, 2♠, 3♥, 4♦, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

West, not wanting to jeopardize his heart or diamond honours, opened his top spade, and even though declarer had the good fortune of establishing



There is not much to say about Tommy Handley—except "It's That Man Again!" Every week a quite phenomenal number of British radio listeners look up, their radio programmes, say "Tommy Handley on to-night," and then settle down to hear another "It's That Man Again!" programme. The programme is evidence of his popularity, each week from his programmes are constantly being taken up by his listening public to become part of the daily routine of millions. "ITMA" is regularly broadcast in the British Broadcasting Corporation's overseas service.

Actually, as Tommy Handley would be the first to admit, much of the success of the "ITMA" shows is due to teamwork, to the script writing of Ted Raynham, the clever characterisation of Jack Halloway, and the good work of the rest of the cast.

All the same, "ITMA" is unmistakable without the infectious humour and richly comic personality of Tommy Handley. Not everyone is a veteran of the BBC, but before he achieved his present fame he was known to many as a popular radio comedian. He has been broadcasting since 1924.

Jap Repatriation From Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 3.—The total number of Japanese surrendered personnel still remaining in Singapore doing labour work is approximately 24,000 and it will be some time—possibly a year or more—before Singapore is rid of all Japanese.

During the last 12 months, 20,000 Japanese Army and Naval personnel have been repatriated.

The present total of 20,000 Japanese includes all Japanese surrendered personnel living in six camps on the island. All are engaged in labour work directly under the military, while a few hundred are employed by the Municipal authorities for town cleansing, health work and coöperative duties.

Those engaged in heavy labour like working in harbour areas loading and unloading, get slightly extra rations than the others, though all are on POW scale of rations.

All Japanese civilians have been sent back to Japan, and those now remaining in Singapore are either members of the Army or Navy.

Additionally there are about 100 Koreans and two Formosians now in Singapore.

The figures given exclude the 2,500-odd Japanese, Koreans and Formosians in Changi Camp. These are war criminals and suspects.

Reuter.

KOREAN ELECTIONS

Seoul, Nov. 4 (UP)—The week-end elections in South Korea for the Korean interim Legislative Assembly resulted in a Rightwing victory for Kim Sung-soo's Korean Democratic Party, which won 15 of the 45 elected seats while Syng Man-rhee's Korean Independence-Rapid-Realization Society took 14.

The remainder was shared by 12 without political affiliation, two for the Rightist, Korean Independence Party and two for the southernmost island Cheludo, representing the Leftist People's Committee.

LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

Following torrential rains which did not cease for 24 hours on September 20-21, huge areas of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire were submerged to a depth of several feet in the worst floods in the North for 60 years.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of damage was done and hundreds of families temporarily rendered homeless. One of the worst places in Lancashire was the Broughton Lane district of Salford, where the river Irwell burst "its banks and flooded more than a square mile of the city." Five "hundred people had to be rescued from their flooded homes on September 20 and accommodated in two schools. On September 21, the picture in the area was one of wreckage and ruined homes. Linoleum, carpets and furniture had been utterly ruined and workmen were engaged trying to rid the houses of the river bed sludge which was ankle deep and a threat to health. The medical authorities were deeply concerned that unless all the wreckage and mud is cleared away quickly there might be an outbreak of disease. Hardly a town or village in Lancashire escaped the floods. Railway lines were blocked, tunnels filled and roads became impassable. On some farms the flood waters came with such force that cattle and sheep were swept away and drowned before help could get to them. Crops were battered down and cut corn floated about the fields which had become huge lakes. The havoc on Lancashire farms was so great that a fund is to be opened to give financial aid to farmers who have lost most of their crops. From Blackburn, Nelson, Middleton, Burnley, Leyland, Bolton, indeed from every town there are reports of great havoc being wrought.

In some parts of Yorkshire the floods were even more devastating than in Lancashire.

Building Black Market.

Mr. Ascurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, is out to defeat the black market in building. House building has been slowed down to an alarming extent and in the North West Region alone more than 40,000 building operations have "disappeared." The Unions cannot trace them, and it is assumed that they are engaged on black market jobs. One Union official has said that the men have been tempted away by unscrupulous builders who are carrying out repairs and extensions to property without the proper licences. This is typical of the methods adopted by some of the black marketers. They get a licence to do alterations and decorations to a house up to £100. Very often the owner of the property asks for additional work to be done and the bill might come to £200; the builder then usually gives a faked receipt for £100 and the balance goes into his pocket and is not recorded in his books.

The squatter danger has subsided. Following the judgment given against the squatters in London, where many families seized hotels and flats, the squatters there have left the premises and returned to their own homes. Just before this judgment was given Communists in the Manchester area began to organise the squatters and there was a veiled threat to seize empty houses in the city. Although this move was abandoned many homeless families took the matter into their own hands and moved their families and belongings into a number of unfinished prefabricated houses in Victoria Park. The whole question will be brought up at the October meeting of the City Council. The number of families squatted in Army huts in the Alexandra Park Area. These are to be allowed to remain and they will only be removed if there is a danger to health.

Footballers' Wages.

The latest talks on the question of increased wages for footballers have ended in a deadlock. At a conference in Manchester between the Players' Union and members of the Football League Management Committee, discussions went on for 24 hours without coming to any agreement. The talks represent a strike seems to have been averted, but the players' season's fixtures are concerned. The players want a maximum weekly wage of £12 in the playing season and £10 in the close season, and minimum rates of £7 in the playing season and £5 in the close season. The League turned down a proposal that the wages dispute should go to voluntary arbitration and the Players' Union have decided to seek compulsory arbitration from the Industrial Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour.

The Mayor of Manchester, Councillor Hugh Lee and his wife have returned from their goodwill tour in Canada.

Jack Kiron, Stoke's Scottish International half back, who threatened to leave the club if they did not find him a house has won his fight. He has been found a house which cost £1,140 to build.

The first Rental Tribunal in the North has set up at Manchester and several applicants have had their rents reduced by £1 a week.

While Mr Herbert Jackson and his wife, who live in Mardale Avenue, Morecambe, were watching a boxing match thieves broke into the house and got away with nearly £7,000 mostly in notes.

Nationalisation of Hesse Industries.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Voters in Hesse, one of the three states in the United States zone of Germany, will decide by a plebiscite on December 1 whether the state's mines iron and steel works, power plants and railway system are to be nationalised.—Reuter.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.

- 1—Lure
- 2—Policeman
- 3—Plying insect
- 4—Wraith
- 5—Lampyris
- 6—Monks
- 7—Flea of pedicels
- 8—Small island
- 9—horns
- 10—Bliss
- 11—Craze
- 12—Account (abbr.)
- 13—Decree
- 14—Twice
- 15—Edge of moor
- 16—Fossil
- 17—Iron point on ship
- 18—Gap between mountains
- 19—Mine product
- 20—Money paid
- 21—Month (abbr.)

DOWN.

- 1—Spanish hero
- 2—Defected
- 3—Dumb native of
- 4—Policeman
- 5—First lady of play
- 6—Pier
- 7—Late newspaper editor
- 8—Tow boat
- 9—Noun sums
- 10—Female relative
- 11—Jewish month
- 12—Wrong
- 13—Two number right
- 14—Remainder
- 15—Edge of moor
- 16—Ornamental sums
- 17—Where Helen was
- 18—When Britain arrives (var.)
- 19—Olive

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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NANCY Boom Time for Nancy

OH, BOY! THEY'RE GETTING READY TO BLAST IN THAT FIELD AGAIN!

ERNE BUSHMILLER

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